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Another Reaffirmation.

The Democrats have reaffirmed their platform of 1896 for the debasement of the ourrency. It remains for the country to reaffirm the honest money platform it

adopted in 1896 by an immense majority. This second reaffirmation will be accomplished by the election of McKINLEY and ROOSEVELT. Work and talk for them from now to election day. Then vote for

Imperialism.

The Democratic candidate, speaking at his home in Lincoln, has begun his attack upon the Administration and the Republican party on account of "imperialism." What he is actually for nobody knows definitely; it is impossible to formulate an intelfigent policy from this his peculiar history:

Mr. BRYAN enlisted as a United States oldier during our war with Spain It is presumed that while in uniform he was no traitor, but that, if ordered by his commanding officer to carry on the operations of our army in the Philippines, he would have obeyed orders. He probably would not have deserted in the face of the enemy. even if the latter had been the forces of AGUINALDO. He would not have led the American troops into ambush nor have spiked their guns. Yet to-day he is giving to the Filipino enemy the greatest comfort he finds in the world. The Colonel and the candidate are at war.

Mr. BRYAN favored the Treaty of Paris, which vested the sovereignty of the Philippine Islands in the United States. What then? On the theory of the Kansas City platform, which holds that "the Constitution follows the flag," the Filipinos are to-day as absolutely American citizens, as subject to and therefore owing the same allegiance to the American Constitution as citizens of Lincoln, Nebraska. Yet, Mr. BRYAN wants to legislate them out of the Union, and to lop off from the United States territory the Philippine Archipelago.

That is a very large proposition. The statesman who asserts that the Constitution expresses all the powers possessed by America as a nation will find in the Constitution no warrant for this excision or cession of territory. The Democratic candidate as an opponent of the Administration and as an interpreter of the Constitution seems two men of conflicting views.

The Bryan past and present show that there is no solid bottom to the anti-imperialist scheme. It is passion and talk and partisanship and nothing more. It is bosh, but it is venomous in its treasonable spirit.

Towne on Subject Nations.

In the present campaign the Hon. CHARLES ARNETTE TOWNE is bound to be a figure second in importance to BRYAN only, and considerably more conspicuous and influential than STEVENSON. This will be true whether Mr. Towne remains on the Popuctoral symmetry. In the latter case he will have strengthened his already powerful influence in Democratic circles by a personal sacrifice. His claims to consideration will be such that Mr. BRYAN, if elected, would be almost certain to put Mr. Towns in the Cabinet, probably as his Secretary of

Mr. Towns's fidelity to free silver at sixteen to one is unquestionable. His convictions are as earnest and sincere as BRYAN's, while he is perhaps that statesman's superior in familiarity with the details of the question. He has come to the front already as a campaign speaker of the first magnitude. and his reputation for character and intelligence entitles him to a respectful hearing whenever he has anything to say.

We are interested, therefore, in Mr Towne's treatment of other issues than silver. In a speech at Lincoln on Tuesday he took up "Imperialism" for the first time. The proposition to give "restricted liberty" to the Filipinos, he said, amounted to a repeal of the Declaration of Independence. His definition of imperial as distinguished from republican government is contained in this passage:

"The empire is where the question whether a man shall have his due is determined by the caprice some other man: where the 'promise of nature'! pendence is repudiated and scoffed at; where the by GOD to all men is replaced by the liberty which a McKinley may grant to some men 'in such measure' as suits his opinion of 'their capacity': where the 'consent of the governed' is changed into the 'cononly concessions; where nations may be held as sub but is absolute in others, and therefore tends to be

This is intelligible, and it comes as near as anything yet advanced by any Democratic orator to conveying the fundamental idea which underlies the Democratic demand that the flag of the United States shall be withdrawn from the Philippines.

In Mr. Towne's State of Minnesota, about one hundred miles from his own home, there is a "subject nation." It enjoys only a "restricted liberty." The authority of the United States Government is more nearly absolute in this part of Minnesota than it is in Duluth, for example, one hundred miles away. Privileges and immunities which are rights at Duluth are only "concessions" at Leech Lake. To the people of this part of Minnesota, notwithstanding the Declaration of Independence, and the "promise of nature," and the doctrine of the "consent of the governed," there is granted only such measure of liberty as is suited to their world, shall be fully commensurate with the State were driven to such desperation that capacity, in the opinion of the "governors." There "the question whether a man shall have his due" is determined according to

the caprice, of some other man or men. exists a condition of affairs corresponding in every particular to that which Mr. Towne denounces as imperialistic, and which he regards as marking the decay of republican the lives sacrificed and the skill and valor institutions, and the overshadowing ap- displayed. Suppose, however, that the Miproach of Empire. It not only exists there | kado should decline to follow the example set to-day, but it has existed there ever since by Hessian Princes in our Revolutionary Mr. Towns moved into the immediate neigh- War and to treat his subjects as merceborhood of the scene of outrage; yet, al- naries to be sold to the highest bidder. Sup-

perialistic deprivation of the Gon-given right of his near neighbors, the Chippewas, to self-government.

Is this because of any difference in the United States Government assumes to hold for it happens that our sovereignty over the territory inhabited by the 7,500 Chippewas of Minnesota was acquired in precisely the same manner as our sovereignty over the territory inhabited by the tory was transferred to us by the former sovereign by treaty, and the United States paid the purchase money; \$15,000,000 to France for the Louisiana purchase in 1803, and \$20,000,000 to Spain for the Philippines in 1898. In both cases without "the

consent of the governed.' Strangely enough the parallel does not end there. At the very time when Agui-NALDO and a single tribe of Filipinos, the Tagals, were preparing to rebel against the sovereign authority of the United States Government and to attack its flag, the Chippewa chief, Bog-a-Ma-go-shig, and a single tribe of Chippewas, the Pillagers, attempted to assert their independence of laws in the making of which they had no part They fought to throw off that "restricted liberty" which the United States Government had granted them, according to its opinion of their capacity, and to establish instead the unrestricted liberty which Mr. Towns holds to be the birthright of their fellow men, the Tagals. He must remem-

ber the outbreak at Leech Lake; for it

occurred less than two years ago, and within

hundred miles of his law office. What happened? Precisely what happened when the Tagal revolt occurred. The despotic power of what Mr. Towne calls imperialism summoned to its service the steel and lead of what Mr. Towne calls militarism. The War Department at Washington issued orders, troops were moved, battles were fought and rebellion was crushed out with Gatling and Hotchkiss rapid-fire guns, just as though the Declaration of Independence had never been written. In the fight against Bog-A-MA-GO-SHIG and his Pillagers good American blood was sacrificed to assert the supremacy of the United States flag in Minnesota; and Major WILKINSON and his five men lost their lives in just the same just cause and righteous duty to which Gen. LAWTON and hundreds of Americans have given their lives

in Luzon. We do not believe that the Hon. CHARLES . Towne had a word of objection to utter in October of 1898 when imperialism and militarism marched side by side through his own State of Minnesota on their way to put down with an iron hand the efforts of a subject nation" to assert the very doctrines he now preaches.

Japan and the Chinese Situation. The part to be taken by Japan in the suppression of rebellion and anarchy in China seems likely to become preponderant, but this very fact will ultimately raise questions not easily answered. Undoubtedly the Mikado is in a position to render at this functure inestimable and, perhaps, indispensable services to the cause of civilization. It is equally certain that the laborer is worthy of his hire. Nevertheless, when the Western Powers are called upon to determine the extent and nature of the recompense to be awarded to the Island Empire,

they may not find it easy to arrive at an agreement. This problem might not have arisen in serious form, had the Chinese shown themselves as incompetent to resist a small but list ticket or withdraws in the interest of well-equipped and highly disciplined force It turns out that, during the last few years, immense quantities of rifles, cannons and Maxim guns have been accumulated in the province of Chih-Li, and that many of the native soldiers have become expert in the use of these perfected arms. The handling of the Chinese artillery during the present siege of Tien-Tsin has been an unpleasant surprise to the defenders of the foreign quarter, and the Chinese infantry have exhibited an unlooked-for skill in marksmanship and unexpected steadiness and daring. That is why the foreign commanders at Taku consider the capture of Pekin and the maintenance of communications a formidable undertaking, requiring a far larger force than was at first deemed adequate. Not only is a large and thoroughly organized army needed for the work, but promptitude of movement is essential, so long as there is reason to hope that any Europeans have escaped massacre in the Chinese capital. Japan alone is able to satisfy all the conditions, and she has

offered to bear the brunt of the difficult undertaking, an offer which none of the Western Powers can repel without incurring the reproach of leaving the European legations in Pekin to an appalling fate. But here, as we have said, we encounter a

state of things very different from that which was originally contemplated, when all of the Powers interested in the restoration of order were expected to furnish contingents practically equal, and ranging from 2,000 to 5,000 men apiece. In that event, all of the Powers would have made virtually equivalent sacrifices in the cause of humanity, and none could have reasonably claimed any special compensation. Now, however, it is recognized that, if Pekin is to be taken quickly, Japan must furnish a force considerably larger than the total of the contingents forthcoming from the rest of the outside world. We have no ground for believing that any bargain has been made, or that any stipulations have been proposed by the Mikado's advisers, but it is evident that the Western Powers could not, without a shocking loss of dignity and prestige, allow to pass unrewarded the tremendous service which Japan is now about to render. The moral consequences of accepting great and gratuitous favors would be patent to far-sighted statesmen. Whether Japan goes forward as the technical mandatory of the Powers or shall do the bulk of the work in the capacity of active and preponderant partner, she must receive a compensation which, in her own eyes and the eyes of the

services performed. What form should the compensation take? It is probable enough that Russia the judgment, or, as Mr. Towne would say, would propose to pay Japan in money, and the proposal might be supported In that part of Minnesota, therefore, there by Germany as well as by France, provided the pecuniary reward were proportioned, not to the sum actually expended by Japan, but should also take into account though he is now vociferous in behalf of the pose he should say: "Corea or nothing!" epigram of Mrs. LEASE's:

raised his voice to protest against the im- | United States at all events would acquies in his occupation of the Hermit Kingdom sooner than accept a vast gratuitous service at his hands. Neither is it credible that Germany and France, becharacter of the title under which the ing also beneficiaries, would go so far to resist by force the assertion 8.5 this particular territory in Minnesota? No, of Japanese authority in Corea, however clearly they might recognize the gravity which such an incident would possess in Russian eyes. Let the Japanese be once established in the Corean Peninsula. and communication by sea between the 7,500,000 Filipinos. In both cases the terri- Russian naval stations at Vladivostock and and Port Arthur would be practically out of the question. Under such circumstances, war between Russia and Japan would be, soon or late, inevitable.

War between those Powers, however, is universally regarded as Inevitable in any event, and it is simply Russia's misfortune that the course of events in China has compelled the acceptance of services which, when rendered, will have given the Mikado a strong moral claim to the acquisition of the Hermit Kingdom.

Where Bryan's Strength Is.

The only hope of the election of BRYAN entertained by the Chronicle of Augusta in Georgia is that he may carry New York, in addition to Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware.

Of the 176 Electoral votes obtained by BRYAN in 1896, all except 64 were from the eleven States which made up the old Confederate South, and those States, of course he is sure to carry next November. They have an aggregate of 112 Electoral votes, and only on them can he rely.

The 36 Electoral votes of New York hoped for by the Georgia paper went to President McKINLEY in 1896, and he received there more popular votes than were cast in the aggregate in the seven States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina-819,838 for McKinley alone in New York to 793,939, the total poll in those Southern States. The total poll in New York, exclusive of 122,080 blank, defective and scattering, was 1.423.876, or nearly twice the whole number cast in those States: yet New York has only 86 Electoral votes to their 62.

Negro disfranchisement will still further reduce the Southern poll next November; but there is every reason to expect an increase in the number of votes cast in New York. The result, therefore, is likely to be that the 36 Electoral votes of New York will be based on fully twice as many popular votes as will be cast in those seven Southern States, with their 62 Electoral votes.

Will New York go to the aid of the solid South next November? Will it join those States in an assault on its property and on the basis of its wealth and the security of its labor and all its enterprise? There is not the remotest chance of such a result, for every reasonable man in New York knows that the election of BRYAN would precipitate panic and ruin. Even a passing fear of such a possibility, if it should be generated at any time during the canvass, would have calamitous consequences: Accordingly, the States of the South will have to look elsewhere than to New York to find allies in their assault on the

national honor and security. And where shall they look? Possibly they may get the border States of Kentucky and Maryland. but not probably. They can rely only on themselves in that business only on their own 112 Electoral votes. They are not likely o retain as allies even the mining States, and are pretty sure to lose Kansas and Washington, if not Nebraska itself. In 1896 Kansas alone, by the way, polled more votes than were polled in the aggreate in the three Southern States Georgia, Louisiana and South Carolina, or 336,134 to 333,014; yet Kansas has only 10 Electoral votes to their 30, and its population in 1890 was only 1,427,096 to their joint population of 4,107,089.

Wherever in the Union there is free political discussion and an election is a true and representative expression of the popular will BRYAN and Bryanism have a poor show; but wherever elections are merely perfunctory affairs and normal political discussion has almost ceased they are

The only Electoral votes on which BRYAN can rely next November will be the 112 from the old Confederate South; he will have all of these beyond a shadow of a doubt.

"All Hands!" for Wheat.

The Commonwealth of Kansas is seldon too busy to talk politics. Within a month however, that State has had to stop talking, so hard was the work pressing on its hands. Little, if anything, about the great winter wheat crop in Kansas has reached the people of the East, although its abundance was thrown into higher relief by the failure of the spring wheat in the Northwest. To learn of Kansas's unusual state at present. we must read the newspapers of her towns and of cities just over her borders. In them is to be found the story of the wheat yield.

From such a source we learn of the Idlewild Club of Ellis county. The club is an association of women who met frequently for social purposes, and sometimes devoted themselves to the entertainment of the men folks. When the wheat began to ripen, it was apparent that much good grain, doubly precious because of the prospective failure of the Northwestern plantings, would rot on the ground if hands were not found to harvest it. The Idlewild Club, in meeting assembled, set aside womanish things and acted. As a club it resolved to offer the services of its members as field laborers to the farmers of the county. and that all gatherings of the club be suspended until the wheat was "in." An added

"Scores of them clad in male attire, are now a work in the grain fields." A striking contrast with the devotion of the women of Ellis county is presented by

this word from Wichita: "GEORGE MILLS, a farmer in the southern part of the State, has been declared insane. He brooded over get hands to help in the fields. His daughters refused to work on the binders and mowers."

The farmers in the eastern side of the they went out with shotguns and by force and duress impressed into the harvesting army such bodies of tramps as they found along the railroads. The wayfarers, who in days not so long gone, had served as horrible illustrations of the grinding cruelty of the Money Devil, which had "deprived them of the right to work," found themselves herded into the fields and compelled against their will to strain their backs for \$2.50 a day and board.

It was the editor of the Wichita Eagle who edified his readers the other day by using the wheat crop and its resulting prosperity as the text of a homily controverting an

Filipinos, it is not recorded that he has ever | it is probable that Great Britain and the | "Mollie Lease's advice to the Kansas farmers'

the Pop party, but it cut the hog crop short. Her followers, instead of polishing plough handles, wore the gable ends of their overalls out in polishing the upper decks of convenient dry goods boxes. If the majority had continued to sit around and do nothing but curse howl and quote MOLLIE LEASE, Kansas would have been just as hard up to-day as we were with PEF-PER in the United States Senate complaisantly comb ing his whickers with his fingers and quoting figures to prove that every man, woman and child in the coun necessary to make everybody rich being the enact ment of a law authorizing the printing of the necessary extra number of dollars."

There is need for more preachers of this sort in Kansas. That the lesson, plain as it is, needs a preceptor, is made evident by this item in the Kansas City Journal:

"I. S. HALLAM of Dickinson county, Kansas, got own in the mouth a few weeks ago and contract the product of his wheat farm to a local dealer at 50 ents a bushel. He has harvested a fine crop, and figures that at the present price in Abilene he is out

Can't you see HALLAM? Can't you hear him telling what he thinks of the man who told him that the rising price of wheat was a bunco trick of capital, and that the quicker he sold, the more he'd save from the wreck? Sound people are not those to whom the smart quack goes with his nostrums. The people of Kansas are apt to be in a mighty healthy frame of mind this fall. Individuals whose farming experience is limited to the wearing of overalls in photograph galleries may find it profitable to bear the fact in mind during the coming campaign.

Every Day a New Ratio.

An alleged interview with Mr. RICHARD CROKER, printed on Tuesday, contained this timely gem of thought:

"In my opinion Congress ought to have the right to adjust the ratio of coinage every four years." We accept the general repudiation of this interview, which Mr. CROKER yesterday caused to be put forth; but, complete as is the ignorance required for such an imaginary criticism on our finances, not a a few newspapers and so-called financiers have uttered the practical equivalent of it within a very short time.

We refer to the observers who have spoken of the last currency act passed by the Republicans reaffirming the gold standard as a final and permanent settlement of the issue, a guarantee of our national credit that will clear the conscience of any honest man who votes for BRYAN.

The ratio for coining gold and silver, under the Constitution, can be changed by Congress every ten days at the longest. A bill once passed remains for that time beequently at the dispoition of the resident to approve or veto. With a President in harmony with Congress the ratio can be changed every day in the year, and nothing short of a Constitutional amendment can abridge this power. The law that one Congress makes to-day another may repeal to-morrow.

What enables the industry and the finances of the country to keep steady-the indispensable condition of prosperity and progress-is the confidence of the people that Congress will not change them recklessly and needlessly. But the power of Congress to change the ratio every day in the year is absolute and plenary.

The Democratic party, standing on the platform of icago and Kansa City, proposes to change the ratio, and to change it arbitrarily-to make it 16 to 1.

"Republic or Empire?"

What does the talk against " imperialism amount to? Do the Democrats really believe that any man of sound and disposing mind can be made to believe that the Republican party wants to destroy democraticrepublican self-government in the United of it? Democratic platforms and orators and newspapers chatter about "the Republic or the Empire." Who wishes to change the form of government? Who are the dangerous imperialists who are going to make the country all "slave?" Apparently they are Republicans, the

Republican party, in fact. The Democratic party went crazy in 1896, and it is crazier in 1900. To the Sixteen to One madness and the delusion it now adds this hypermaniacal lunacy of

about a conspiracy of the Money Power, a conspiracy to set up an empire But the empire of reason still stands.

According to the Imperial edict received by the Chinese Minister in Washington, Wu, the

most competent commander in the East was Rear-Admiral KEMPFF.

Col. JIM GUFFEY makes a prediction like this. the conviction of those who believe that the Hon GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS will run over into Ver mont and carry it will be vastly strengthened It is the good fortune of the Democratic party to be full of statesmen whose camraign science consists in claiming everything before election

To-day there will begin an unusually interest ing series of races at Newport, which will include the most ambitious development of vachting, the one-design class of 70-footer It is the time to say that the regatta committee which postponed the proper judgment on the contest between the Rainbow and Mineola on Long Island Sound on June 19 until July 9 was greatly at fault. In the course of that affair there was a violation of the rules for sailing on the part of the Mineola. Yet because the owner of the other yacht filed no formal protest, the committee took no notice of it, and it finally spoke because it was particularly requested

so to do. The rules of the road are never to be tam pered with or forgotten. They are the key to sefety; and, as they are intended to keep out all coubt or uncertainty or mixed purposes in the manœuvring of yachts, they are at the very foundation of yachting sport. Among sailormen there is frequently a salty but shallow and mistaken aversion to the raising of any question that invokes the opinion of a 'sea lawyer; but the sea lawyer and his authority are as true a portion of the game as the handling of the filler itself. And when a regatta committee ees an offence committed by which some com etitor suffers, or a precedent is outlined for the cosening of sailing regulations, if the commit tee fails to deal with the case of its own motion merely because the owner aggrieved shrinks from the burden of protest, it fails to live up

to its place. The Hon. HENRY M. TELLER calls Col. BRYAN the LINCOLN of the Silver Republicans. The Colonel is known to be the JEFFERSON of the Democrats, the Washington of the Aguinaldians and the BRYAN of the Populists. Whatever deficiencies in point of votes he may have cause to complain of, his collection of complimentary notices must be complete.

The Roosevelt Beauty.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Under th eading "The Personal Facts," in Monday's issue, you define the name 'Roosevelt' as meaning 'field of roses.' Is not the name from "rosa," a rose, and "velt," Beld, meaning "rose of the field?" "Rose" is singular number, is it not?

McKiniey's running mate is a rose, and an American Beauty at that; an American Beauty rose in the field of American politics.

W. H. Funehart.

Wifelling W. Va. July 10

THE DEMAND FOR COPPER.

ormos. Product of a Year.

Reports have represented the copper market more or less dull for the past sixty days, and undoubtedly it has been so compared with former active periods when from 25,000,000 to 35,000,000 pounds per month have changed hands here, and fully 50,000 tons at the Londo speculative centre. Nevertheless, although es have been slow, copper has been leaving most lively fashion, for the astute merchants who mine and sell it took time by the forelock months ago, and sold the metal and kept selling it before much of it was even out of ground. Consequently when times grew dull and buyers became ultra conservative the copenable them to ship abroad in round numbers \$1,000,000 pounds in the month of May, and 34,000,000 pounds in June.

The total foreign shipments for the first six months of this year amount to 199,866,720 opunds. It can readily be seen therefore that although the market has been dull producers have been exceedingly active making deliveries and filling their export orders. The continuity of the copper export business has furnished the backbone of the copper market, and the increasing importance of the foreign move ment is seen from the following table of export of copper from this country during the pas twelve months compared with those of the previous twelve months:

July. 1899. 7,160 tons. Aug. 1898. 11,424 tons. Aug. 1899. 7,558 tons. Sept. 1899. 7,558 tons. Oct. 1899. 11,360 tons. Oct. 1899. 11,360 tons. Oct. 1899. 10,800 tons. Dec. 1899. 15,550 tons. Dec. 1899. 15,550 tons. Jan. 1900. 12,749 tons. Feb. 1900. 12,749 tons. March 1900. 20,148 tons. March 1900. 20,148 tons. March 1900. 12,749 tons. May. 1900. 13,997 tons. May. 1900. 15,812 tons. June, 1900. 15,812 tons. June, 1900. 15,812 tons. June, 1900. 15,812 tons. June, 1899. 10,002 tons.

Total 152,346 tons. Total 183,291 tons. Estimating the value of these \$41,255.040 pounds of copper exported during the past twelve months at an average of 17 cents we have an aggregate valuation of \$58,013,355.80, the like of which has never occurred at any previous time in the history of the copper industry. If it were not for the enormous foreign demand for American copper the domestic market would soon become utterly demoralized and many of the mines would be compelled to shut down altogether. Instead of that, however, the European outlet furnishes the chance to ship every pound that can be spared and gives the producing companies the opportunity to earn in many cases astounding profits.

EDUCATORS ENJOYING THEMSELVES. The Delegates to the Charleston Meeting De-

vote Themselves to Pleasure Seeking. CHARLESTON, S. C., July 11 .- The National Eduational Association was confronted with a peculiar situation to-day. In the first place, the attendance has been shy to the extent of 7,000 delegates, and of the 8,000 here only 300 attended the convention session this morning. The others were scattered about town, seeing the sights. The largest crowd went down to an ocean resort, which is heralded as the Coney Island of the South. Another crowd, larger than that at the convention, went to Fort Sumter, where special Government permission had been given them to land, but they were disap-

pointed, because high seas drove the steamer away. There has been an alarming lack of interest in the convention work, as the attendance at the session to-day will go to show, and the results are not altogether pleasing to the leading workers. Out of the great bulk of departmental work to-day there was hardly an incident out of the ordinary. Scores of papers on educational topics were read and discussed by educators, although the attendance at the ten department meetings this afternoon was about in keeping with that at the big convention.

The Chicago party, or at least a good part of it, decided that the time here could be more pleasantly spent in the surf, and this afternoon Miss Elizabeth Root, President of the Chicago Teachers' Club, who was in bathing, came near being drowned. She was rescued, however, without suffering any bad effects. The Baltimore party has established headquarters at the beach, nine miles from the city, and to the majority of people here the whole thing is an outing. dent out of the ordinary. Scores of papers on

an outing.

Booker T. Washington proved the big Booker T. Washington proved the big attraction at the convention to-night and de livered a stirring address, which was well received, on the relations of the races. The kindergarten department had an elaborate programme for its meeting at which Madame Maria Kraus Boelte of New York, presided. A hard fight will proposity of the Maria Kraus Boede of New York, presided. A hard fight will probably be made for Presidential honors. The leading candidates are Col. F. W. Parker, Chicago; F. A. Foshay, California; Dr. J. M. Green, Trenton, N. J. Dr. Green's chances appear to be strongest and the indications are that he will win. The fight for the next convention city seems to have narrowed down between Detroit and Cincinnati.

narrowed down between Detroit and Cincinnati.

It had been expected that the color line
would cut a big figure at this gathering, but
thus far it has not. There are more than one
hundred negro teachers at the convention and
they have attended the various department
meetings without question. They have taken
little or no interest in the proceedings, however. To-night there was a large attendance
of negroes at the Auditorium where Booker
Washington made an address.

PORTO RICO'S GROWING WEALTH.

WASHINGTON, July 11 .- Gov. Charles H. Alle

Gov. Allen Points to the Revenue of the Island of \$32.000 Last Week.

of Porto Rico, who has arrived in Washington from New York, said to THE SUN reporter that the interview with him in THE SUN of Sunday covered all that he had to say. He desired, however, to correct a statement that appeared in an interview with him here that the revenues of the island last week were \$3,200. The figures should have been \$32,000, an enormous increase should have been \$32,000, an enormous increase over the meagre receipts of his first week as Governor, amounting to only \$1,500.

With Secretaries Hay. Root and Long, Gov. Allen talked over general conditions in Porto Rico, expressing himself enthusiastically as to the future of the island under American rule. He said he had a talk with Secretary Gage about the substitution of American for Spanish money in Porto Rico. Con-iderable dissatisfaction over the matter had been caused in the several monthy that the exchange has been going on largely because there are only three places of exchange, San Juan, Ponce and Mayaguez. The poorer people, who have to travel long distances to any one of these places, compained that they could not afford the expense of the journeys. Mr. Allen urged Mr. Gage to increase the number of places of exchange immediately. Only a few weeks remain within which the exchange must be effected, and more than half the money in the island has not been brought to the exchange points. On Aug. I United States money alone will be legal tender in the island. over the meagre receipts of his first week a

THE STAYS IN THE ICE TRUST CASE. to Vacate Them.

ALBANY, July 11. Gov. Roosevelt conferred with Attorney-General Davies to-day regarding the stays granted by Supreme Court Justice Kellovg in the Ice Trust proceedings. It was decided that the Attorney-General make an application to Justice Kellogg to vacate the stays. If he refuses the Governor is inclined to convene the Appellate Division of this department so that application may be made to have the stays vacated. the stays vacated.

ALBANY, July 11 - Assistant Secretary Charles . Taylor of Oswego of the old State Forest Fish and Game Commission has been removed by the new commission, because he refused to resign when notified that the commission deresign when notified that the commission desired to make a change. Mr. Taylor says he had been advised that he had certain legal rights as a veteran soldier which he ought not to surrender, and he entered a formal protest against his removal and says he will test the matter in the courts. President Wadsworth of the commission said to-day that the Attorney-General had been requested to give an opinion as to the power of the commission to remove Mr. Taylor. If he decided that the removal was illegal under the classified civil service regulations, the commission would rescind its action.

Appointments by the Governor.

ALBANY, July 11.-Gov. Roosevelt to-day appointed Richard P. Smith, Jr., of South Horison Sheriff of Warren county in place of Sheriff Mills, deceased.

The Governor also appointed the Right Rev Bishop Patrick J. Ludden of Syracuse a man-ager of the State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children at Syracuse in place of Mr. Yale, deceased, and the Rev. Sheldon M. Gris-wold of Hudson a manager of the House of Refure for Women at Hudson, to succeed the late Fulton Paul.

HOAR REBUKES WINSLOW. Sales for Export Keep the Supply Scant-The Scores the Anti-Imperialist for Calling Him a

'Mudslinger.' WORCESTER, Mass., July 10.-Senator George F. Hoar has issued a statement to the public to-night in reply to the public letter by Erving Winslow, Secretary of the New England Anti-Imperialist League, which appeared to-day.

He says: "I have within a few minutes read your letter sublished in the paper this morning in which, referring to my speech at Mansfield, you charged me with 'mud slinging,' and with apostasy to the cause of liberty. I should not select you for a public correspondent on this or any other question usually. But as you have addressed this letter to me I may as well say what I have to say in answer to these charges in the form per producers had secured orders enough to of a letter to you as in any other way. You seem to me to be a sincere and wellmeaning person, who, when deeply stirred in a great cause are apt to get exthis is your method of saying that you incline to differ from me as to my duty in regard to an important public question. At any rate I have the means of satisfying you that if 'apostasy' means a change of opinion or resition, you are the person who has changed and not I.

"What I said in my recent speech at Marshfield, both as to the matter of my continued confidence in the honesty of President McKinley, my purpose to support my belief that the triumph of justice, liberty and Republicanism is to be wrought out, if at all, through the agency of the Republican party and my total want of confidence in Mr. Bryan and the Democratic party, has been said again and again and again. I have accompanied nearly every important perialism with these declarations.

"You are now attacking me. I will not say insulting me, for saying what I have said all along was my duty to say and do. And when I told you I meant to say and do exactly this thing, you wrote and spoke of me in the most extravagant terms of approbation and eulogy will select a few instances of many.

Senator Hoar then recalls his utterances on his departure for England last summer, his words in an interview on his return, his speech at the ratification meeting in Worcester last fall and his speech in the Senate April 17, 1900, in all of which and especially the last he expressed himself on the same lines as at Marshfield. Continuing he says:

"Now you knew when you wrote that I hat I intended to support President McKinley and that I had declared my continued confidence in him and my affection for him again and again, ir spite of this great difference on this one question But as I say I repeated this whole thing at Marshfield. That is hardly more than a plagiarism from my speech in the Senate of April 17, 1900. That speech you caused to be republished and franked all over the country Indeed I had a letter from you asking the cos of copying that speech and expressing your admiration of it, with its purpose to stand by President McKinley, utter want of confidence in Bryan, and all.

Senator Hoar quotes his letter written on May 1, 1900, and also quotes one of extravagant praise of him written by Winslow Winslow's letter that called for this rebulk by Senator Hoar contained the following:

"But you, sir, have chosen the part in change of attitude, not even of a fair op ponent of him who has reared up the standard of liberty, which you emblazoned, but of one who maligns his characte and denies his personal honesty. Americans are not much influenced by this kind of attack. Especially is the moment badly chosen for it when the object of your invective ha just convinced the people of his inflexible sincerity by refusing as it were to cast even the grain of incense on the altar and thus to compromise his convictions through consent to what was speciously urged as a merely verbal

concession likely to win political success. "It is a melancholy fact that your venerable hand has been the first to be sullied with the mud-skinging of the campaign of 1900, but it has done much, thank heaven, to weaken the effect of your apostasy of the cause of liberty.

ATKINSON AND WINSLOW OUT! These Anti-Imperialists Saying Unpleasant

imperialists here seem to be at loggerheads with each other, and they are saying unkind words about each other for publication. Vice-President Edward Atkinson, of the New Eng. land league takes Secretary Erving Winslow to task for attacking Senator Hoar officially and Secretary Winslow counters with the "You're another" assertion that Mr. Atkinson had no right to use the league as a cover for circulating his "Hell of War" and other antimperialistic pamphlets. Here is what Mr. Atkinson says:

"I regard the action of Mr. Erving Winslow one perfectly fit for him to have taken as an individual, but wholly unfit for him to have assumed as the secretary of the Anti-Im-perialist League. I have written him as an fficer of that league that I regard his action

officer of that league that I regard his action with absolute disapproval, and that his use of his official position in addressing Senator Hoar was unwarranted."

Mr. Winslow, after reading Mr. Atkinson's reference to his letter to Senator Hoar, said:

"My letter to Mr. Hoar was not an official letter, but a personal one, and Mr. Atkinson's disavowal of it, as a Vice-President of the New England Anti-Imperialist League, as an official utterance, may be as appropriate as our own (the Executive Committee of the Anti-Imperialist League) disavowal of his reported action in sending his publications to individuals in the military service at Manila."

Mr. Winslow denies the rumor that there has been a split in the anti-Imperialist ranks by the announcement of some of the prominent ones that they were going to support President McKinley. Ex-Senator Edmunds writes that he quite agrees with Senator Hoar that Bryanism is too dangerous for the business interests of the people.

he people.

oftener than occasionally I have heard old fogies and young smartles doubt the great practical value of any nan carrying aerial vehicle. None are so blind as those who will not see, perhaps. Ever since the birth f railroading the importance and desirability of "air lines" have become particularly obvious and are questioned by no one with a grain or more of sense. How very stupid or concelled, then, to doubt the value of an air line excellentissime! We submit to seasickness because we must-because there is no air line. We ignore the dust and smoke and jolting and the horrible noise incident to railroad travel because we are used to it and because there is no atr line, et cetera, et cetera.

available as powerful carriers and had been so em ployed in the Transvaal war, that deplorable conflict would have been settled long ago-months ago? If flying machines had been and were now available as carriers, could not the horrible butcheries in China have been averted, and would history have to record the pitiable fact that anno Domini 1900 the civilized nations of the earth were outraged and haffled, however temporarily, by undisciplined hordes

Yet, while the immense advantages of aerial navi

of not at all celestial semi-barbarians?

Who doubts that if there were flying machines

of not at all celestial semi-barbarians?

Yet, while the immense advantages of aerial navigation must be perfectly plain to all thoughtful menhow miverably weak and uncertain, on the part of those who arrogate to themselves or are endowed with the guardianship of the weal of nations, are the efforts to introduce a vehicle which would give man access to the darkest spots on earth, even to the poles, which would remove the last parties between nations, are, if there were systematic, liberal efforts in this direction, success would surely follow.

Fatures like that of the Zepp lin balloon must not be taken as a melusive evidence of the hopelessness of all efforts in the same field. The Zeppel in fallere was a foregone conclusion, predicted by me months ago, and a 1 shall take pleasure fully and icearly to explain in The SUN just as soon as tuit reports are in from Europe, satisfying the press and the public beyond doubt that my prognostication has been correct. Some old readers of The SUN may be inclined to think that the foregoing are merely the snarts of a disarpointed. "flying machine man. They are wring 1 am a philosopher first and a "flying machine man. Eight years' sampling of the greed in least in this country, out of the race as a flying machine man. Eight years' sampling of the greed in brass and similar noble qualities of the average professional and unprofessional promoter have at last convinced me that, as THE SUN once suggested many years ago, the best thing a poor man with an invintion can do is to destroy it. I am also amost convinced that—unless he be flighty enough to be content with a Direct of the mend to telest the material can fits—a poor man is wiser in trying to enquiate the virtues.

a poor man is wiser in trying to emulate the virtues of Mr. Micawher and Mr. Mark Tapley than in med-dling with large problems.

Hot Isn'tit!

POST OFFICE RECEIPTS IN JUNE. The Value of Advertising as Shown in the

Dayton, Ohio, Office. WASHINGTON, July 11 .- "You might not believe it," said Third Assistant Postmaster-Gen eral Madden to-day, "that advertising pays in the Post Office Department, but it does. The Department is a business machine, and when business principles and methods are applied the results are very encouraging. am led to make these observations by the development of the Dayton, Ohio, Post Office. The postmaster, F. C. Without, is a young man of hustling business qualities. He has entered into the work of extending his office and increasing its receipts by showing the people what a great and beneficial institution the Post Office is, and he is succeeding admirably. He made the banner record in the registry business for the last fiscal year, showing an increase of 66 per cent. When the normal ncrease is only 3 or 4 per cent., you can easily see what he must have done to increase his registry business 66 per cent. There were many people who don't understand the advantages of the registry system, and Mr. With-ont took especial pains to instruct his patrons, with the result that he almost doubled his

ont took especial pains to instruct his patrons, with the result that he almost doubled his business.

"Why, the receipts at Dayton for the month of June, 1900, amounted to \$21,508, an increase of \$5,397 or 33.3 per cent. Very few cities of many times the population of Dayton can show as much of an increase in dollars, and it is far ahead of any other city in the percentge of its increase. The cities showing the largest percentages of increase last month were Dayton. Des Moines, Richmond, Va. Baltimore, Minneapolir, Detroit and Pittsburg. The largest increase in cash was in New York, whose receipts amounted to \$780.019, an increase of \$65,568, or 9.3 per cent. Chicago followed with rescipts of \$560,132, an increase of \$55,137, or 10.7 per cent. Those cities showing a decrease were Buffalo, N. Y., 21 per cent.; Kansas City, Mo., 3.5 per cent.; Omaha, 3.6 per cent.; New Haven, 5.6 per cent.; Hartford, 1.8 per cent.; and Portland, Me., 2.7 per cent. The total receipts for the fifty largest offices were \$3,-609,468, an increase over those of June, 1899, of \$260,477, or 7.5 per cent.

The receipts for New York offices included in the fifty largest offices for June, 1900, were as follows: Brooklyn, \$114,556, increase \$9.721, or 9.2 per cent.; Buffalo, \$65,850, decrease \$1,479, or 2.1 per cent.; Syracuse, \$21,438, increase \$345, or 1.6 per cent.; Albany, \$23,348, increase \$345, or 1.6 per cent.; Albany, \$23,348, increase

or 9.2 per cent.; Buffalo, \$65,650, decrease \$1,479, or 2.1 per cent.; Syracuse, \$21,485, increase \$345, or 1.6 per cent.; Albany, \$23,948, increase \$1,237, or 5.9 per cent.; Troy, \$10,823, increase \$304, or 2.8 per cent.

During the fiscal year of 1900 the Post Office Department issued 437,479,250 special request envelopes, an increase over 1809 of 58,656,600. They were valued at \$0,003,223, an increase of \$1,004,948. Ordinary envelopes were issued to the number of 270,075,250, valued at \$4,954,135, an increase of 20,443,000, valued at \$344,808. The total increase in pieces was 79,009,000, valued at \$1,348,756.

WASHINGTON COUNTY'S SHERIFF. Gov. Roosevelt Appoints the Candidate of the

ALBANY, July 11.-Gov. Roosevelt gave a hearing to-day to the two Republican factions of Washington county, led by I. V. Baker, Jr., and H. G. Burleigh, who had candidates for the office of Sheriff of that county, made vacant by the resignation under charges of Sheriff John M. Hulett. The candidate of the Baker faction was Henry Welch of North Hebron, and of the Burleigh party, Henry R. Perry of White Creek. The principal objections raised by the Burleigh faction to Welch's candidacy was that he is

alleged to be a close friend of Hulett. R. O. Bascom, counsel for the Taxpavers' League of Washington county, told the Governor that he believed there was an understanding between Welch and Hulett to the effect that the latter was to continue to conduct the affairs of the office in the event of Welch's appointment, and that the salary would be divided

ment, and that the salary would be divided between them.

Gov. Roosevelt emphatically declared that he would tolerate no such thing, that Huiett would not be permitted to have anything to do with the office hereafter, and that if the new sheriff permitted him to do it, he would break the neck of the new Sheriff with a jump. He intimated that the fact that Welch was a long-time acquaintance of Huiett ought not to be permitted to bar him from appointment, provided he was a man of integrity.

Opponents of Welch intimated that delay in the matter of the charges against Huiett had been caused in the Attorney-General's office. This Attorney-General Davies, who was present, indignantly denied. The Baker forces were marshalled by I. V. Baker, Jr., and those of Burleigh by ex-Assemblyman Hobbie and Attorney Rascom. Gov. Roosevelt after considering the matter, arnounced the appointment of Welch, the Baker candidate, and gave out a copy of the following letter which he had caused to be sent to the new Sherifi:

new Sheriff:
"Sir: I have concluded to appoint you as
"Sir: I have of Hulett, who has resigned un-She iff in place of fluiett, who has resigned under charges, not venturing to await my decision in the matter. It is unnecessary to say to you that no connection, direct or indirect, of Mr. Hulett with the office can be tolerated for one moment. I expect you also to remove his under Sheriff, clerk and any one else in the office who has had any connection whatever with the purchase of supplies or with any of the acts that have been subjects of charges. I need hardly to point out to you that you stand in a position of peculiar delicacy, and that it is incumbent upon you to so manage the office as to prevent so much as a suspicion of wrong-doing of any kind attaching to it. I have a right to expect from you that the office shall be managed on the highest plane of efficiency and integrity and wholly without regard to any personal or political consideration. Very truly yours,

TEN-CENT PARE TO CONEY ISLAND. Case Against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Postponed Until July 18.

ALBANY, July 11.—The hearing scheduled for to-day before Attorney-General Davis, upon the application of ex-Senator P. H. McNulty to annul the charter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for charging a ten-cent fare on certain of its lines to Cones Island, was further adjourned until next Wednesday, July 18. The motion for the adjournment was made by former Lieutenant-Governor William F. Sheehan, attorney for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit attorney for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and was opposed by Stephen N. Baldwin, counsel for Senator McNulty. The postponement was made because of the fact that the Appellate Division, Second Department, has before it for argument on next Monday a test case involving the right of the company to eject a passenger riding to Coney Island in a case where he refused to pay the tencent fare. The case on appeal will decide the company's right to charge the tencent fare.

cide the company's right to charge the tencent fare.

Mr. Sheehan held to-day that it was unjust to compel the company to maintain two actions for the same purpose, and therefore suggested a postponement of the proceedings before the Attorney-General until the Appellate Division had decided the appeal.

Mr. Baldwin reiterated his previous argument that further delay was unjust, as for every day's postponement the general public lost \$10,000 in excess fares paid to the road. He intimated a belief that the company sought to delay matters, if possible, until the close of the season of heavy summer travel, when an enforced return to the five-cent fare would be made.

WHAT 16 TO 1 MEANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir: Sixteen to one means that sixteen ounces of silver are equal in value to one ounce of gold, taking an ounce of gold as the unit. This is the assertion of the Demo-eratic Presidential platform. The assertion is false and has no ground to stand upon. Sixteen ounces of silver are not equal in value to one ounce of gold; according to present quotations, silver sells in the market at 61% cents an ounce and it will take nearly thirty-two ounces of silver to make up the value of one ounce of gold. What the Democratic party pro poses to do is to force the Government of the United States to receive from the ewners of silver 50 cents worth of sliver and issue for it a full-fledged dollar stamped with the seal and inscription of the United States, which can be exchanged for gold or United States Treasury notes. This would be an easy way to make money, but how long could the United States

and issue a full dollar exchangeable for gold or Treasury notes in return? ernment would be worth intrinsically only 50 cents. but it would be redeemable in gold or in United States Treasury notes, so that by receiving the stamp of the

Government afford to receive 50 cents' worth of silver

of a dollar while it is a lie upon its face. ready to receive for your daily wages one half only of what you earn? Look out that you always get a full gold dollar, worth 100 cents, and let those the

they choose. and vote for the Presidential candidates of the Republican party. This is your duty and will be greatly to your advantage to do. 50 LIBERTY ST., New York cay.